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France condemns commando raid

PARIS, March 13 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today expressed his indignation at the Palestinian commando raid in Israel last Saturday. In a message to Israeli President Ephraim Katzir which was released here, the French leader wrote: "I wish to express to you my indignation and intense emotion." Britain and Germany were among other western nations who expressed regret over the raid. U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim hopes Saturday's Palestinian guerrilla attack in Israel "will not have a negative impact on the negotiating process" in the Middle East, a U.N. spokesman said today.

King receives new press chiefs

AMMAN, March 13 (ONA). — His Majesty King Hussein today received the new board of Jordan's Press Association and briefed them on the aspects of the situation in the Arab region. His Majesty stressed the need for combining Arab potential to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region, build up Arab force and secure Arab future. The King reviewed with them the press situation in Jordan and called upon the press to live up to its responsibilities and duty towards its country. The meeting was attended by Chief of the Royal Court, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

Volume 3, Number 701

Begin vows to cut off the arm of the PLO

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 13 (Agencies). Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the Knesset today that Israel will "cut off the arm" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which two days ago launched the worst guerrilla attack ever made deep inside Israel. In his speech to the Knesset, Mr. Begin bitterly attacked nations that allow the PLO to maintain offices on their soil, and demanded that these PLO representatives be expelled.

While Israel began burying its dead and Lebanon braced for a reprisal attack, Mr. Begin issued an emotional denunciation of the PLO and hinted strongly at retaliation.

"We will do what we have to do," he said. "The days are gone when Jewish blood could be spilled with impunity... We will cut off the arm of evil. We shall in no way and in no circumstances, agree that this hand be raised over a Jewish child or a Jewish woman."

Meanwhile, Palestinian strongholds in southern Lebanon were considered likely targets of Israeli attacks in retaliation for the weekend raid. The Israeli government said 37 of its citizens were killed, 72 were wounded and all 11 raiders were killed or captured.

Beirut newspapers said Israel was massing troops and armour along much of its 60-mile frontier with Lebanon. They predicted a three-pronged assault -- a tank thrust against guerrilla bases in south Lebanon, a naval bombardment of the port of Tyre, which is now a guerrilla headquarters, and air strikes against Palestinian refugee camps in the Beirut area.

Fateh, the largest group within the PLO, claimed responsibility for the attack. Although the raiders came from Lebanon, the country's Defence and Foreign Minister Fuad Burtos, denied the Lebanese were in any way involved. He called in the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and communist China to ask their help in averting an Israeli attack against Lebanese territory.

Mr. Begin, postponing his trip to Washington for at least a week, also made clear that the Palestinian assault Saturday on two buses sharpened his opposition to a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and to complete Israeli withdrawal from the territory, the central issues blocking a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

"It is unthinkable that in Judea, Samaria (West Bank) and the Gaza Strip a state will arise that will be ruled by Yasser Arafat and his murderers," Mr. Begin told a news conference yesterday. "We believe no additional outrage was necessary to make it clear that such a Palestinian state is a mortal danger to our country and our nation," he told the televised news conference.

Mr. Begin called the PLO "the most despicable organisation since the Nazis" and sharply criticised the Soviet Union because the raiders carried Russian weapons. But the Israeli leader said the attack "should not and will not" affect peace negotiations with Egypt -- believed to be one of the aims of the guerrilla operation.

Funerals for the victims be-

gan Sunday. Some bodies still had not been identified.

Begin orders inquiry

Prime Minister Begin ordered an inquiry into the way security services handled the attack.

For many Israelis the most disturbing aspect was the arrival of the Palestinians in rubber boats in an area regarded as the secure heartland of Israel.

The Israeli navy maintains an interlocking radar network which is supposed to be able to detect objects no bigger than a barrel up to six miles from shore. The watchers have on call a fleet of fast patrol boats, helicopters and frogmen.

There was speculation that the radar watchers may have found it difficult to spot the

attack craft among the many pleasure craft and fishing boats offshore on a Saturday afternoon.

Commentators noted that twice previously Palestinians landed successfully on the Israeli coast -- once when they took over the Hotel Savoy on Tel Aviv seaford in 1975 and once when they landed at Tel Aviv Marina in 1976.

In the first incident, eight Israelis were killed and in the second the guerrillas surrendered on landing.

Another focus of inquiry was likely to be on how a bus load of guerrillas could move freely for nearly an hour, firing in all directions, and encounter only ineffectual opposition from traffic police.

By the time a roadblock halted the bus, near a country club on the outskirts of Tel Aviv, it was only 10 minutes drive from the Saturday evening crowds of central Tel Aviv.

Escaped guerrillas now said drowned at sea

Inspector General of the Israeli police Chaim Tabori said today that two missing members of the raiding force had drowned at sea and their rubber dinghy drifted ashore.

At a press conference summing up the police role in the battle, the inspector general said the guerrillas left a small coastal village in Lebanon aboard a Greek vessel and took

to the sea last Tuesday in three small boats inside Israeli territorial waters.

They drifted in this way until the two remaining boats found the Israeli coastline on Saturday near Mangan Michael.

Israeli officials had said yesterday that two members of the raiding force, who were thought to have escaped into the countryside, were among the dead on the bus which exploded after a gunbattle between the guerrillas and police at the country club.

Israel had clamped a curfew on the area for almost while day in search of the two guerrillas.

Mr. Tabori said there was only one woman among the 11 guerrillas who reached the Israeli shore.

It had originally been reported that there were two women in a group of 13 guerrillas involved in the operation.

The lone woman was killed in the final battle opposite the country club Tabori said. Israel is holding two other guerrillas who survived, one of them wounded.

Israel's police chief said his force suffered from a lack of communications equipment and could obtain air force helicopters only after approval which took more than half an hour.

Within their limitations, the police did a splendid job under the circumstances, the inspector general said.

Letter reveals some of guerrillas' demands

TEL AVIV, March 13 (R). — If the Palestinian guerrillas who landed in Israel at the weekend had had their way they would by now have flown safely out of the country with British Ambassador John Mason as their companion.

The guerrillas, who killed 36 people before being killed or captured, brought with them a letter, written in poor Hebrew and containing a list of requirements demanded in exchange for the hostages they hoped to collect.

Mr. Mason and Romanian Ambassador Ian Covaci were unwittingly cast for a key role in events as the guerrillas hoped they would transpire.

The letter, in parts incomprehensible, said: "Our aim is the freedom of our brothers who suffer from the tortures in your prisons in the last 10 years. We know your Zionist deceit. Therefore I (word indecipherable) the following arrangements."

"A. Bring the following: the Romanian ambassador, the (word indecipherable) ambassador, the British ambassador, the U.N. ambassador."

"B. In your arrangements you must have us transferred to a U.N. plane... the hostages to a place we will determine in the plane."

"C. To arrange our transfer from our outpost with the hostages to the airport with the above ambassadors."

"D. We will not harm the hostages so long as you do not force us."

"E. Any aggressive action by you we will reply by killing the hostages and the continuation of the struggle against you. The struggle until victory."

The letter was signed "Survivors of Kafr Qassem".

Kafr Qassem was the Arab village where more than 50 people were killed by Israeli forces in 1956 for unintentionally breaking a curfew.

Mr. John Mason today described his feelings when he learned that the Palestinian guerrillas had wanted him as a hostage to accompany them out of the country.

"When I heard they wanted me as a hostage I looked up the doors of the residence and left the dog barking," Mr. Mason told Reuters.



A number of Dutch policemen take cover behind their car outside the government building in Assen, Holland, which was stormed by South Moluccan guerrillas Monday. The guerrillas, spraying sub-machinegun fire, stormed a government building in the north Dutch town, grabbed more than 50 hostages and demanded a get-away plane, officials said. Justice Ministry officials in the Hague said a letter listing the demands arrived in the post. Police in Assen feared local politicians might be among those held at gunpoint by six gunmen in the headquarters building of Drenthe province.

Franc soars as French ruling parties, left emerge neck and neck at polls

PARIS, March 13 (R). — France was split between left and right today after the first round of general elections in which the opposition Communists and Socialists failed to win the commanding lead predicted by opinion polls.

The combined left beat the ruling centre-right parties by a slim 1.1 percentage point, which political experts said was too little to assure them of victory in next Sunday's decisive run-off ballot.

French financial markets were jubilant at the prospect of the left's defeat. Share prices jumped by nine per cent while the franc gained against the dollar and advanced against all other major currencies. "We never seen anything like it in 50 years," said one stock broker.

Savers who in past weeks had bought up Napoleonic gold coins, a traditional French hedge against uncertainty, unloaded today and went into shares. On the London exchange, the French currency soared to 4.747 against the dollar. Last Friday it had closed at 5.87.

The French franc also climbed against the West German mark in Frankfurt as a result of the relative setback suffered by the French leftwing parties, whose electoral programmes include the nationalisation of private French banks, leading insurance companies and nine major industrial groups.

The official results for all but one of the 481 seats in the National Assembly were even more disappointing for the left than initial computer predictions after polling stations closed last night.

The Socialists were quick to lay claim to being the biggest political party in France. But

outright with an absolute majority in the first ballot, was guardedly optimistic that the coalition would win next Sunday if there was as big a turnout at the polls as yesterday's record 83 per cent -- and voting trends were confirmed. "France will be saved from the grave consequences of the left's common programme," M. Barre said.

Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac was characteristically more forthright: "The left can be beaten on March 19... but it is going to be a tough fight."

Officials at the Elysee presidential palace said the voters had evidently rejected President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's appeals to them to use their common sense and avoid threatening France's prosperity.

But, they cautioned, the election was by no means in the bag for the government parties. The percentage break-down for the main political groups was as follows:

GOVERNMENT -- Gaullist Rally for the Republic: 22.6 per cent

Republicans and centrists: 21.5

Pro-government independents: 2.4

Various rightwing candidates added a further 1.9 per cent, to give a TOTAL of 48.4.

OPPOSITION -- Communists: 20.5 per cent

Socialists: 22.5

Leftwing Radicals: 2.1

Extreme leftists contributed a further 3.3 per cent and various independent opposition candidates added another 1.1, for a TOTAL of 49.5.

Ecologist groups made up the remaining 2.1 per cent.

Palestinians in south Lebanon prepare for Israeli retaliation

TYRE, LEBANON, March 13 (R). — More than 200 Palestinian guerrilla reinforcements have entered this south Lebanon port city, informed sources said today.

They said the extra men were brought in yesterday, apparently to counter any Israeli commando attack on the city which they believe could follow the Palestinian raid deep inside Israel Saturday.

The reinforcements belonged to Saïqa, a powerful guerrilla group backed by Syria, they said. The city, controlled by Palestinian and Lebanese leftists, is an important entry point for arms shipments.

It is surrounded by big Palestinian refugee camps and there are guerrilla bases in nearby hills.

The area was tense but quiet today as residents braced themselves for what they fear will be inevitable Israeli retaliation.

Schools were closed and there were frequent patrols along the coast by guerrillas in jeeps mounted with heavy machine guns.

In the village of Naqoura, 25 kms. south of here and only four kms. from the Israeli border, Palestinian guards said the area was very dangerous.

One guerrilla at a tank trap on the road said there had been no clashes so far, but their forces were on special alert.

Ogaden village razed as Somalis retreat

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 13 (Agencies). — Retreating Somali troops reportedly set an Ogaden village ablaze today as Ethiopian forces continued to reassert their control over the region, pressing as far south as the Kenyan border.

The official Kenyan news agency reported that the village of Malka Sufu, opposite the Kenyan border town of Mandera, was razed to the ground after being set ablaze by a group of Somali soldiers.

As a large group of Kenyans watched the blaze across the Dawa River, said the agency, ammunition could be heard exploding in the heat.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia said its forces have retaken the south western Ogaden towns of Kibri Dabbar, Warder Awar, Ocher forces in the Sidamo region, said the Ethiopian radio, have taken control of the town of Dolo near the Kenyan border as well as nearby Boko Mayo.

Radin Ethiopia also claimed that Ethiopian troops recaptured the key towns of Wardair and Walwal in eastern Ogaden today.

The Ethiopian war communiques made no mention of any resistance, indicating that Somali forces are withdrawing from the region before the arrival of Ethiopian troops. Somalia announced last Thursday that it has ordered the withdrawal of all its regular forces from the Ogaden.

Guerrilla leaders of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) and the Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF) say the withdrawal of regular Somali troops will not alter their determination to continue resistance.

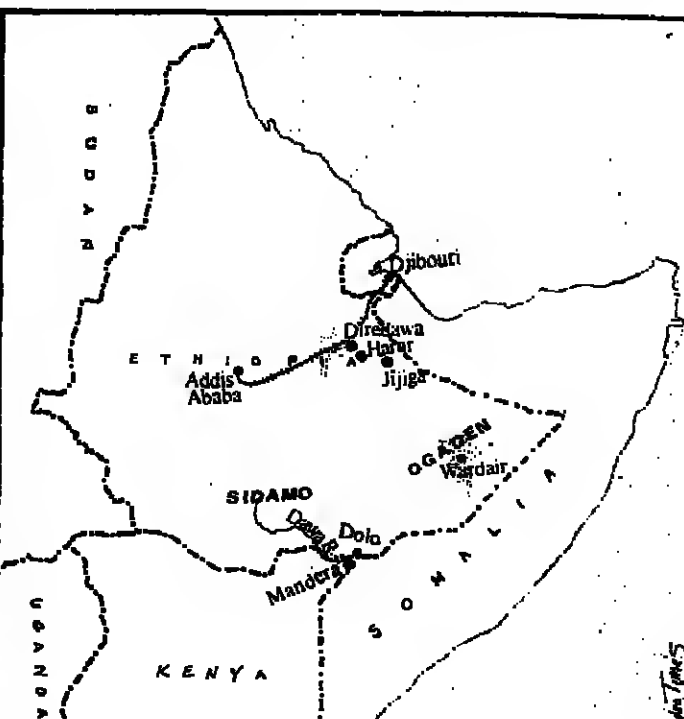
Further north, it was reported by Addis Ababa, Ethiopian troops have recaptured virtually

the whole of the vital railway line which runs from Addis Ababa to the Red Sea port of Djibouti.

It was over this 300 kms. line that the Ethiopians moved about two-thirds of their exports and imports before it was cut in several places by Somali guerrillas during the bitter fighting over the Ogaden Desert.

Several countries have applauded Somalia's announcement of its withdrawal, urged the pull-out of all foreign forces including Russians and Cubans, from the area, and called for negotiations which would set up a body of independent observers to monitor the return of Ethiopian rule to the Ogaden and guard against reprisals.

Diplomatic observers in east Africa said they had so far detected nothing in the Ethiopian government's attitude which gave much hope that it would heed these calls.



World News Roundup...

Palestinians report deportation from Egypt

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 13 (AP). — Seven Palestinian students said, on arrival from Cairo today, that they were expelled from Egypt after being accused of agitating against President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative. The students contended to reporters that they were mistreated by Egyptian police during two weeks of detention. They said another group of Palestinian students are to be expelled from Egypt Tuesday.

Ramallah mayor condemns Sadat peace initiative

ALGIERS, March 13 (R). — The Palestinian mayor of Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank, yesterday condemned peace initiatives of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Mayor Karim Khalaf expressed his support for the resolutions of the Tripoli and Algiers summit meetings attended by Algeria, Syria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which firmly oppose Mr. Sadat's policy of direct talks with Israel.

British envoy will visit Algeria, Tunisia

LONDON, March 13 (R). — British Deputy Foreign Minister Frank Judd will visit Algeria and Tunisia towards the end of this month for talks on the Arab-Israeli dispute, African developments and bilateral trade and economic questions. The foreign office today announced that Mr. Judd will be in Algeria on March 27 and 28 and in Tunisia on March 29 and 30.

PLO delegation arrives in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 13 (AP). — A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by Farouk Kaddoumi has arrived in Budapest, the official Hungarian news agency MTI reported today.

Tito briefs envoy before Africa visit

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 13 (AP). — President Tito conferred today with Foreign Secretary and Vice Premier Milos Milic on the eve of Mr. Milic's departure for Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. As Mr. Tito's envoy, Mr. Milic will convey personal messages to the presidents of those countries and discuss the situation in the Horn of Africa and other issues of bilateral relations and cooperation.

JORDAN TIMES

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Beating Mr. Begin at his own game

The Palestinian commando attack in Israel over the weekend speaks louder than any words can ever do, and its ringing message of life drowns out the emotional mumbo-jumbo of Premier Begin or President Carter or anyone else who feels he has to put in a word of sympathy for Israel. The fact that governs our life today is that people get killed, as they did at the hands of Menachem Begin in Palestine in the 1940s, as they did in Haiphong and Cambodia at the hands of American bombers, as they did in Tel Aviv this weekend at the hands of Palestinian resistance fighters.

We say the commando attack this weekend was a message of life because it demonstrated, once again, the vitality of the Palestinian resistance movement, and the laughable fallacy that security can be obtained by guns and radar. The Palestinian will to live as free men and women in their own country is stronger than a radar station, stronger than an F-15 fighter plane, stronger than all the security gadgets that Israel can ever possibly come up with. We have in our mind the image of a Jewish prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp whose dead body has a hand clutching a blade of grass. That is a testament to the Jewish will to live that is difficult to miss. Similarly, the Palestinian men and women who give their life in a commando attack inside Israel must be seen by the Israelis as emanating from the same emotional and political will to be free. If they do not appreciate this, they are destined to see it repeated, again and again, on a bigger and bigger scale. The Israelis are fighting a force that is bigger than all their radar stations and all their F-15s, a force that is more enduring and more honest than messages of sympathy from any presidents of other nations. The Israelis have to face up to the reality that the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights in Palestine has reached the point where more countries in the world recognise the Palestinians than recognise Israel itself. Mr. Begin cannot change this reality simply by calling the Palestinians terrorists or killers, or by sending his airplanes to bomb Palestinians in neighbouring countries. He cannot hide from the Palestinian determination to see justice done, to will to live freely in one's own country. Menachem Begin could not kill this will in the 1940s, and he should not be surprised that it has returned, armed and more determined, to outdo him at his own blood-drenched game.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI, commented on His Majesty King Hussein's speech at the Teacher Day ceremony last Saturday particularly his saying that "the call for self-determination of the Palestinian people and to solving its problem on the basis of justice could not have become a controversial matter had not Israel insisted on non-recognition of a living people deeply rooted in their land, whose presence precludes Israel's expansion in its territory and the territory of its brothers and neighbours."

Thus the newspaper says, King Hussein pinned down the main obstacle obstructing peace in the region. That is, Israel's denial of this fact that had been recognised in all parts of the world.

AL DUSTOUR, said Monday the Zionist propaganda machine will carry Menachem Begin's press conference on Sunday to Europe and America, and will aggravate the "massacre", while military preparations are being taken to strike at the Palestine refugees camps in south Lebanon and kill hundreds more of the sons of Palestine...

Then the Zionist lobby in congress, together with the press and the New York Jews will move to decide on the confrontation with President Carter. Then Menachem Begin, who master-minded and carried out the Deir Yassin massacre, will try to wash his hands from the Palestinian blood with the blood of the Palestinians...

The Palestinian operation, the newspaper says, was a protest against the savage repression the Palestinians are subjected to

FOR RENT

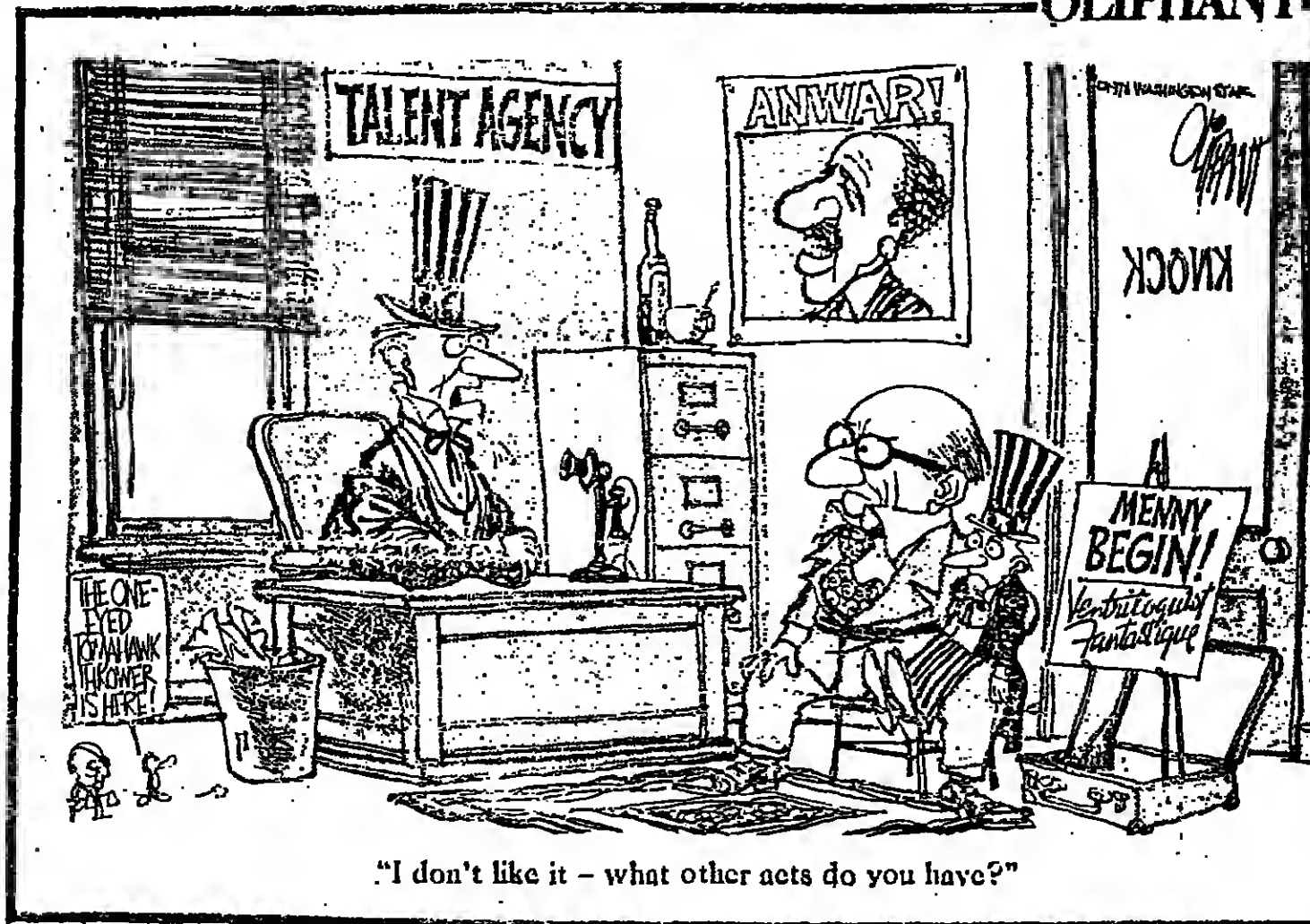
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New ideas exchanged between Arab, foreign oil experts in Amman

AMMAN, March 12 (JNA). — An oil conference was concluded in Amman Sunday. Forty-five oil experts from six Arab states and a group of specialists representing major oil companies took part in the several-day conference in which they discussed among other subjects recent developments in Arab oil producing states.

Iraq's chief delegate to the conference Mohammad Zaher, told the Jordan News Agency that the conference aimed at acquainting officials in the Arab oil industry with the latest technical developments in the field of petroleum industry, petrochemicals, oil refining, and the conservation of energy. He said that during the meetings, 12 American specialists gave lectures on these subjects. He added that the conference in Amman was one in a series that would take place later on in Bucharest, Rome and Brussels. The director of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, Ramez Malhees who took part in the meetings, said Jordan will try to adopt other countries' experiences when it plans its future petroleum projects.

Coordinated education programmes will help Jordanian women lead a fuller, more active life

Increasing the role of women in the nation's workforce demands basic family planning, in its broadest sense. Ginette Devaney has been investigating the current situation, hopes and plans and policies of the Jordanian authorities in this field. In this, the first of a two part series, she discusses the planning now being undertaken and the logic behind it.

By Ginette Devaney

For women to be fully integrated into the working population, a clear and decisive policy for family planning is the aim of all Departments and Ministries connected with women's affairs in Jordan. To be able to lead an active life, taking part in the affairs of the country to the full, a woman should not be burdened with an overlarge family of children, born too close to one another, to allow her neither the time nor the energy to do anything other than raise them. The Women's Department in the Ministry of Labour, the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Health are all closely involved in this subject. A firm policy is vital to ensure the continued improvement in the social, economic and health standards of the family. All parents should have available to them the advice and assistance needed to enable them to decide the ideal size of their families so that women have more time to devote to other useful, leisure or productive activities.

Education programme needed

The social psychological and economic effect of an organised family planning programme is very strong and it greatly affects the productivity of working mothers, both domestically and professionally. No woman with three, four or more children, in the early years of marriage, can have the time or the inclination to do anything but feed cloth and bring up those children.

She has no chance to go back to college or further education.

control and space families will not appear to be necessary. The Department of Women's Affairs is co-operating with the Family Planning Association and with the International Planned Parenthood Association in running a series of training courses for teachers working in the Community Centres, so that they will be able to instruct and advise women in their local environment.

Women will be trained in skills, and family planning and literacy projects will be combined in one co-ordinated programme. Not until women have learnt basic skills and to read and write does the need for family planning become apparent.

Until people realise that there are other things to do and more fields to become involved in, to broaden and extend their outlook, the need to

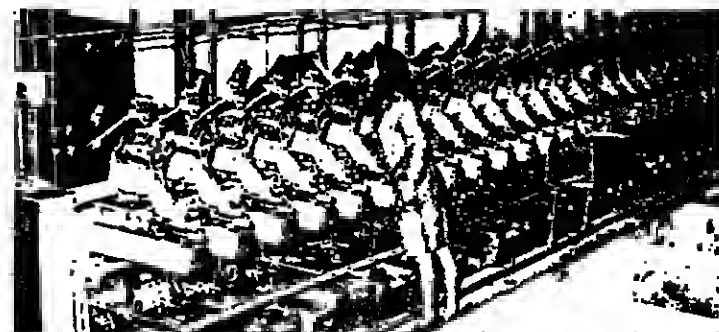


Comprehensive education policy required.

Jordan Valley first priority

The training will be given in co-ordination with other subjects such as nutrition, health, general family matters and clinics. Medical officers, nurses, social workers and specialists from the voluntary organisations will give the training needed and the Department plans to use, with the permission of the Ministry of Education, the comprehensive school in Amman, which has a range of facilities such as workshops and laboratories, suitable for the work and training envisaged for the Amman locale.

When the new Allan Training Centre near Salt is fully operational, that will be a constant use for the instruction and training of community teachers and advisers. The Jordan Valley will be the first area to benefit from this teaching scheme, according to Mrs. Mufti. As the idea develops and extends it is hoped to include more and more areas of the



More women are needed in Jordan's workforce.

country in the teaching project.

In 1976 a joint scheme was established between the Jordanian government and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities with the aim of upgrading and improving the existing Mother and Child Health Centres then existing in the country and to assist in establishing six new centres every three years thereafter. The main MCH centre is in Amman where the training of medical officers, midwives and nursing assistants is carried out.

Last year, family planning was confirmed as one of the main activities of these clinics -- on a voluntary basis -- if asked for by the mother. This co-operation project will run until 1979 and the United Nations spokesman told me that they were hopeful of future work with demographic centres to be set up at the University of Jordan and other such establishments, for the study of population movements.

Plans are afoot for further liaison between United Nations

experts and government officials which will result in degree courses and studies in demography being offered as part of the University curriculum. It is important that Jordan's future leaders and innovators should know the extent and growth potential of its population so that proposed plans take into account the expected increase and location of the inhabitants.

The MCH centres act as a useful assembly point for records and general information on the local population using the centres facilities. The Centre staff know for instance the number of families in the area, how many children each family has and often the employment of the father and the social and economic conditions in which they live.

Population committee
The Ministry of Labour has

Tomorrow: A look at the existing Mother and Child care programmes in Jordan.

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More rejections greet Anglo-American call for Rhodesian parley

SALISBURY, March 13 (AP). — Two of the four parties to Rhodesia's new constitutional agreement today rejected British-American proposals for a peace conference that would include guerrilla leaders. Prime Minister Ian Smith said that the four leaders who signed the agreement here ten days ago would jointly decide how to react to the latest proposal.

Britain and the United States last week proposed "proximity talks" involving the four local parties to the agreement together with two guerrilla leaders, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Both Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, leaders of the Patriotic Front, political alliance, have repeated their opposition to the British-American proposals.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's African National Council (ANC) also rejected further talks on the future of the country, arguing that the constitutional agreement signed on March 4 met black political aspirations.

Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo arrived in London today from New York for talks later in the day with Foreign Secretary David Owen.

The talks take place against a background of growing criticism of Mr. Owen by opposition Conservatives who say he has mishandled the drive towards peace in Britain's former African colony.

The talks among Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Owen are expected to centre on President Carter's call for the conference of all Rhodesian leaders.

The Patriotic Front leaders have both claimed Britain is secretly backing the Salisbury

agreement. However, Mr. Owen has said that although that agreement is a step in the right direction, it is seriously defective in a number of areas. Mr. Owen is expected to try hard to get the two guerrilla leaders and the other Rhodesian groups together in the next few weeks.

In Lusaka, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced today that ten Zambian soldiers and 12 civilians were killed at Luangwa last week when Rhodesian troops launched an air and ground attack on an alleged Rhodesian guerrilla camp in Zambia.

President Kaunda told a news conference that Zambia was considering asking for military assistance from Eastern countries because Western countries sided with the breakaway British colony.

Mr. Kaunda also charged that American warplanes had been used in the attack.

Ex-U.S.-Jewish liaison continues his anti-Arab pose on Israeli Radio

TEL AVIV, March 13 (R). — An aide of President Carter, who quit over proposed U.S. arms sales to the Arabs, said on Israeli Radio he was often not given accurate or full information on White House policy he was supposed to advocate.

Israeli Radio said that its Washington interview with Mr. Mark Siegel was his first media statement since he relinquished his post last Thursday, as Mr. Carter's liaison official with Jewish Americans.

"I often did not have the fullest information," he said, adding he did not have accurate information on Mr. Carter's proposal to sell jets to Saudi Arabia.

In the interview, broadcast on Saturday, he cited the issue of a Saudi base at Tabuk, close to Israel's Eilat Port. He had been informed that there was no military base there, he said.

He said: "I now have information that there are Hawk missiles at Tabuk; that it is a military airbase and being enlarged, that bunkers are being built, that American aid is being used for construction of a paratroop school and barracks. This makes me think logically, since its location is just south of Eilat, that it could be used as a take-off point for expeditionary attacks on Israel," Mr. Siegel said.

Mr. Siegel said he had been "worried" by what he called "particularly harsh and brutal statements against Israel" by members of the Carter administration. "I don't think the president himself is attempting to pressure Israel, but I am very concerned about the tone of the comments made against Israel," he said.

He said he had been offended by remarks made by Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National Security Adviser, he quoted him as having said he no longer considered the views of Jewish American leaders on Middle Eastern issues.

Italian Communists criticise new cabinet

ROME, March 13 (R). — The Italian Communist Party, backing a government for the first time for 30 years, yesterday criticised the reappearance of old faces in the new cabinet.

The cabinet is to be sworn in tonight by President Giovanni Leone and is regarded as providing the country's left with a decisive say in Italian political life.

The Communist criticism, however, illustrated the fragility of the new government, and the Communists determination to maintain pressure on their old political rivals, despite a pledge to support them in parliament.

Prime Minister-designate Giulio Andreotti on Saturday presented President Leone with his new Christian Democratic minority cabinet. It contained only two new faces.

"Once again the Christian Democrats proved incapable of overcoming the logic of party politics and internal wrangling," L'Unita, the Communist daily wrote yesterday.

The fate of the new government, the 40th in post-Fascist Italy and Signor Andreotti's fourth, depends on support from the Communist, Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican Parties.

World News Briefs

Filipino rebels free French official

MANILA, March 13 (AP). — A French government official freed after two weeks in a jungle hut as the hostage of Filipino Moslem rebels flew to Manila today and was reunited with his wife. Reporters were kept away from the Philippines Airlines jet that brought M. Pierre Huguet, 59, from Zamboanga City in the southern Philippines after an overnight stay in an armed forces hospital.

Syrian law amnesties some criminals

DAMASCUS, March 13 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad today issued a law pardoning some criminals to mark the start of his second seven-year presidential term. The law provides an amnesty for convicts suffering from an incurable disease or who are over 70 years old. Convicts sentenced to hard labour for life will have their terms reduced to 15 years hard labour. The pardon does not apply to crimes against state security or against morality.

Ransom demanded for Baron Bracht

ANTWERP, Belgium March 13 (AP). — The kidnappers of Baron Charles-Victor Bracht, abducted last Tuesday, have demanded a ransom of several million francs for his return, investigators said today. The wealthy 63-year-old, born a native German, heads an international construction and tropical products firm. He was kidnapped as he parked his car in an underground garage near his office in downtown Antwerp. The investigators said the kidnappers were gangsters who had no political motives.

Shah orders 348 prisoners released

TEHRAN, March 13 (AP). — The Shah of Iran has ordered the release of 348 prisoners, including 26 persons jailed for political offenses, an official statement said yesterday. The amnesty marks the 100th anniversary next week of Reza Shah, founder of the Pahlavi Dynasty. The announcement said the group will be released tomorrow.

Four missing after Swiss avalanche

LES MOSSES, Switzerland March 13 (AP). — Four people were missing today after an all-night search for the victims of a huge avalanche that buried several tourists near a ski lift here. More than 300 soldiers and other helpers, using tracker dogs and long probes, joined in the labourous search of the area, about 300 metres wide. The masses of wet and heavy snow piled up to eight metres high.

Light earthquake recorded in Arizona

GOLDEN, Colorado March 13 (AP). — The U.S. National Earthquake Information Service says a light earthquake located about 50 miles south of Yuma, Arizona, was recorded at 6:54 Saturday afternoon. Mr. John Mynsch, spokesman for the office, said there were no reports of damage, but persons in and around Yuma reported feeling the earthquake. The quake measured 4.7 on the Richter scale, Mr. Mynsch said.

House arrest for Mrs. Bhutto

LAHORE, March 13 (Agencies). — Pakistan's military government yesterday placed the wife of former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto under a new house arrest for 15 days, reliable sources said. Iranian-born Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto was accused by the government of organising demonstrations, the sources said.

Judgement is expected this week in a murder trial in which Mr. Bhutto, overthrown by the army last year, is the main defendant. Several hundred Bhutto supporters were detained last week in what appeared to be an attempt by army ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq to head off any violent reaction to the verdict.

Mrs. Bhutto earlier said in a statement the arrests indicated the verdict will go against her husband. She said she believed the army regime may transfer the trial from the Lahore High Court to a military court and this would deprive Mr. Bhutto, who faces a possible death sentence, of his right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

In Melbourne, Australia, the International Press Institute (IPI) moved today to investigate the circumstances surrounding the arrest yesterday of three Pakistani newspaper editors. The editors were ordered into custody by Pakistan's military ruler for publishing Mrs. Bhutto's statement.

IPI Chairman Ronald MacDonald, Australian newspaper chief, said that based on the evidence gathered to date, the three Pakistani editors "were just carrying out their duty as journalists." He described the arrests as a "further setback to the freedom of the press in Pakistan."

Brzezinski and American Jews -- battle is joined

Editor's note: Following is a full reprint of an article, by Bernard Gwertzman, which appeared in the New York Times last Friday, March 10.

By Bernard Gwertzman

In a veiled political warning to the White House, the leader of the organized Jewish community in the United States told the administration's top strategists on Thursday that because of his Middle East policies President Carter was now "a question mark" in Jewish opinion and that the Jews' full fury was directed against Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's National Security Adviser.

Mr. Brzezinski, angered at what he called a policy of "intimidation" against him being conducted publicly and privately by Jewish leaders, said that the attacks on him were "a subtle kind of pressure."

"If you don't agree with us, they are saying, we're going to stamp you as an anti-Semite," he said.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said in an interview that he met on Thursday morning at the White House with top political aides Hamilton Jordan and Robert Lipshutz to report on the mood of American Jewry before President Carter's visit here next week.

Mr. Schindler said that he told the two aides that it would be wrong for the White House to exaggerate the importance of any differences in the American Jewish community with Israeli policy because if American Jews perceived pressure coming from the White House against Israel, "it will unite them."

Concern over resignation

Concern was building, Mr. Schindler said, and the resignation of Mr. Brzezinski was being discussed. Mr. Schindler said that he had been told by Mark Siegel, who had been Mr. Jordan's deputy in charge of liaison with Jewish groups, "will fan the concern of the American Jewish community that something isn't right, that Israel is not getting a square deal from the administration."

"So far the anger is not at Carter," Mr. Schindler said he told Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lipshutz, but "there's a big question mark on Carter."

"All of the anger and mistrust is towards the National Security Council and towards me Minister Menachem Begin's visit here next week."

Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Schindler continued.

Discussing an angry meeting Mr. Brzezinski had with some Jewish leaders last month, Mr. Schindler said that "the Brzezinski meeting was absolutely an unmitigated disaster." He asserted that Mr. Brzezinski was "antagonistic, blustering, threatening," and that the session was counterproductive.

Mr. Schindler said that, in comparison, the State Department was viewed as sympathetic to Israel and that the credibility of the White House political section -- namely, Mr. Jordan, Vice President Mondale and Mr. Lipshutz -- was good.

Mr. Lipshutz said that he and Mr. Jordan had met with Mr. Schindler as they do with other Jewish leaders to hear their views.

"I think any attempt to debate the administration's policy by making a personal attack on Dr. Brzezinski, or the secretary of state or the president, or the vice president or anyone else, is very misguided and instead the issues should be debated on their own merits and if this emphasis on personalities continues, they will be counterproductive rather than constructive," Mr. Lipshutz said.

Both Mr. Schindler and Mr. Lipshutz agreed that the purpose of the meeting on Thursday was to discuss ways of avoiding a confrontation as the result of Mr. Begin's trip and that the mood was very cordial.

Strong resentment

Since last autumn, Mr. Brzezinski has said that he has been aware of a strong resentment towards him expressed by some Jewish leaders, and he made it clear that he was annoyed by it and almost welcomed the opportunity to respond on the record.

He emphasized that he believed that the attack was as much on the whole administration's Middle East policies as it was against him personally but that for various reasons he had been singled out.

"I suppose it is a diversionary campaign," Mr. Brzezinski said, "because of the indefensibility of the settlement issue in Israel."

"If you're not going to pick on the president or on the secretary of state, why not pick on me?" he said.

Referring to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Brzezinski said: "Henry told me a few months ago that I'll be in for a rough time. There will be an effort to discredit me in the eyes of the president. He later was praised and appreciated and said that I should be prepared for it. I'm prepared to take it but I won't be intimidated."

Asserting that he was being stamped as an anti-Semite for supporting the administration's

policies that have caused strains with Israel, Mr. Brzezinski, a Catholic, defended his life-long friendships with Jews and his feeling for a strong Israel.

Mr. Schindler did not call Mr. Brzezinski an anti-Semite and there have been no known public statements to that effect from responsible Jewish leaders. But in private, some Israelis and American Jews have been heard to accuse the Polish-born Mr. Brzezinski of anti-Semitism.

In fact, when Mr. Begin visited Washington last July he sought to dispel the accusations by presenting to Mr. Brzezinski a gift that supplied evidence that Mr. Brzezinski's father, a Polish diplomat, had tried to help Jews.

National interests

"I've decided to grit my teeth and bear it," he said. "What we're doing is in the national interest of the United States and is central to Israel's survival," he said.

The key question, he said, is whether the Arab states in the Middle East will be moderate and friendly to the United States and accommodate Israel unfriendly to the United States, allied to the Soviet Union and hostile to Israel.

If it is the latter, "We'll suffer and the Western system will suffer and ultimately Israel will perish," Mr. Brzezinski said.

Probe of Dracula country is not looking for vampires

By Sidney Weiland

VIENNA (R). — Communist historians are squabbling over Transylvania, the legendary Dracula country, but the argument is about people, not vampires.

When Hungarians and Romanians argue about history, the scholars provide discreet cover. Both governments prefer to keep the real issues politically low-key.

After a lull of several years, history books are being dusted off on both sides. Usually, this means a brief history of cross-border academic sniping.

The debate about ethnic origins concerns at least 1.7 million Hungarians who live under Romanian rule in a region that has changed hands several times in the last 1,000 years.

The Romanians say Transylvanian Hungarians are full citizens, enjoying equal rights. In neighbouring Budapest, officials claim they are the most disadvantaged minority group in Europe.

The problem has been deliberately played down since World War II to avoid open friction between the two Soviet Bloc allies.

Historians speak

When tempers become heated, historians are allowed to engage in public controversy, arguing who came first in Transylvania -- the nomadic Magyar tribes or the Decian legions, from whom Romanians claim descent.

ish reflects Hungarian disappointment over slow progress since Budapest and Bucharest agreed last year on a new deal for the Transylvanian Hungarians.

Transylvania was settled by Magyars, the original Hungarians, in the 11th century, passed under Austrian control in the 18th century, and was seized by Romania in World War I.

The Romanians justified their takeover on grounds that Transylvania, a high plateau dominated by the Carpathian Mountains, was originally part of ancient Dacia, roughly comparable with modern Romania.

Romania's control was upheld by the victorious Western allies after World War I, but Nazi Germany restored most of Transylvania to Hungary in World War II. In 1946, it was returned to Romania.

Transylvania's gaunt landscape, broken by craggy hills, studded with grim medieval castles, was pictured by 19th century writers as a stalking ground for blood-sucking vampires. Bram Stoker's chilling story of Dracula, written in 1897, was located there.

Latin Romanism

Since 1965, President Nicolae Ceausescu has sought to create a new-type Romanian nationalism based on the country's Latin origins. The policy was used to assert Romania's independence from the Slav Soviet Union, but it made the Hungarians increasingly restive.

The Transylvanian Hungari-

ans feel cut off from Hungary because of Mr. Ceausescu's insistence on national integration. He holds that all 21 million citizens, regardless of ethnic origin, German as well as Hungarians, are basically Romanians, the Romanian leader calls them "co-inhabiting nationalities."

Under communist rule, Hungarians have been severely restricted in travelling to Hungary, even on visits to relatives, and contacts across the border have been kept to a minimum.

The subject, previously taboo in communist Hungary, has been given a gentle airing by Budapest newspapers since last year. But they have been careful to avoid outright criticism of Romania.

A major Budapest daily, in an article in January, said Hungarians outside the country lived in a state "close to apartheid." When Transylvanian Hungarians failed to get travel permits for a "mother-tongue conference" in Budapest, a Hungarian government official expressed public regret.

Hungary's problems

Unlike Romania's German minority, 60,000 of whom have migrated to West Germany since 1945, Hungarians are unable to settle in Hungary. This is because Hungary feels unable to cope with the expected influx if mutual restrictions were lifted.

While Romania census figures show 1.7 million Hungarian residents, official Hungarian figures claim about two

million. Unofficially, the Hungarian count reaches 2.5 million, nearly one-eight of Romania's entire population.

Last summer, President Ceausescu and Mr. Janos Kadar, Hungary's communist leader, chose Transylvania as a meeting place to discuss minority problems.

Agreement was reached to permit increased travel across the border, and to open Hungarian and Romanian consulates in minority areas on both sides.

Hungary, which had sought a consulate in Transylvania since 1959, won the right to open an office in Cluj, in the heart of the Hungarian region, to provide a direct link with the minority.

More problems

Since then, problems have developed. The opening of the consulate was delayed after the Romanian government said it was unable to find a suitable building.

When agreement was announced to allow people in the border zone to make 12 crossings a year instead of four, the Romanians barred Hungarians from visiting the three towns on the Romanian side, Arad, Oradea, and Satu-Mare, pleading lack of hotel rooms.

Meanwhile, ordinary Hungarians have started talking more openly that at any time since World War II about minority problems. They allege job discrimination, forced expulsions from Hungarian districts, and a clampdown on Hungarian culture and schooling.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 3
♥ Q 7 6 2
♦ K 3
♣ 10 7 6

WEST ♠ 10 6 2
♥ Q 8 5 3
♦ 7 5 2
♣ K J 4

EAST ♠ J 8 7 5
♥ J 10 4
♦ A Q 6
♣ 9 8 5

SOUTH
♠ 9 4
♥ A 9
♦ J 10 9 8 4
♣ A Q 3 2

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Three of ♣.

Study the play of this hand, then decide whether declarer was a victim of unlucky distribution, good defense or faulty technique when he failed to make his three no trump contract.

The auction was unremarkable. North bid both his major suits, and had enough in reserve to continue on to game when his partner showed a club stopper.

Declarer won the heart lead in his hand and ran the jack of diamonds. East won the queen and returned

the jack of hearts. This was allowed to win and the heart continuation was taken by the king.

The king of diamonds was led from dummy, and East made a fine defensive play -- he refused to take his ace. Declarer tried the club finesse, but when that failed he had no way to make his contract. He only had one entry to his hand, and he needed two to set up and run the diamonds. What is your verdict?

We salute you if you found South guilty of negligence in handling his entries. If the opening lead was an honest fourth-best, the hearts were going to break 4-3 (declarer was looking at the deuce in dummy). In that case, declarer could afford to lose two hearts and two diamonds.

South should win the opening lead in dummy to preserve the ace of hearts in his hand. He does not need the diamond finesse -- three diamond tricks will be ample. At trick two declarer leads the king of diamonds from dummy, and the defenders are helpless.

Whether they hold up one round of diamonds or not, declarer has the two entries he needs to establish his suit. He must come to at least three spades, two hearts, three diamonds and the ace of clubs.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZEFOR
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GUBOS
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ROLMAN
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

PACALA
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answers tomorrow

Sunday's Jumbles: PARTY NOOSE ELEVEN PIRACY
Answer: Helped to keep the spy "under cover" -- AN OVERCOAT

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Oil of roses
- Develop
- Trap
- Less
- Electric current; abbr.
- Pasture for hire
- Article
- Suggestion
- Unclose; poetic
- Agenda of sporting events
- Blue-greenish color
- Town in Michigan
- Greek grave-stones
- Fluid part of blood
- Virgil's epic poem; variant
- Lugs
- Prefix for half
- Had being
- Dark colored horse
- Thus; Latin
- Gum resin
- Costa
- Part of the Bible; abbr.
- Giant
- Piecing out
- Tingle
- Finger or toe; Spanish

DOWN

- One indefinitely
- Signal
- Kinder in Asia
- Kindled again
- Arise
- Grub
- River mussels
- Pointed tool
- Old Italian family
- Seminary
- Awake; not asleep
- Volcano
- South American Indian
- Ease, comfort; French
- Toric; for example
- Surprising
- Refuse
- Endeavor
- Command
- The Altar
- Fathered
- Anti-proton
- Dismount
- Bristle; of form
- Guided missile
- Creatures
- Name of a
- Refusal

Par time 27 minutes AP Newfeatures 3/7

مكتبة الأمل